The Bombay Gazette.

345

No. 7,205.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

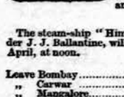
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

Leave Bombay	April 27	Leave Galle	May.
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam	7
,, Mangalore	29	,, Madras	10
,, Cannanore	30	,, Coconada	12
,, Calicut	30	,, Visagapatam	13
,, Beypore	30	,, Bimlipatam	13
	May.	,, Gopalpore	14
,, Cochin	1	Arrive Calcutta	16
,, Tuticorin	2		
,, Colombo	3		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.
Leave Bombay	5 & 19	Leave Bussorah	23 & 6
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Fao	23 7
,, Guadur	19	,, Bushire	25 9
,, Muscat	13	,, Linga	27 11
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Bunder Abbas	29 13
,, Linga	16		May.
	May.	,, Muscat	1 15
,, Bushire	19 3	,, Guadur	3 17
,, Fao	20 4	,, Kurrachee	5 19
Arrive Bussorah	21 5	Leave Bombay	8 22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 19th instant, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to G. F. FIM & Co.,

Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

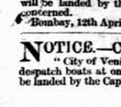
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Euphrates," 887 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, to Cochin, on Tuesday, April the 20th instant, at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports :—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamer
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
,, Rutnagherry—Wednesday.	,, Beypore—Wednesday.
,, Malwan ,,	,, Calicut ,,
,, Vingorla ,,	,, Tellicherry—Thursday.
,, Goa—Thursday.	,, Cannanore ,,
,, Carwar ,,	,, Mangalore—Friday.
,, Compta ,,	,, Honawar ,,
,, Mangalore—Friday.	,, Goa ,,
,, Cannanore—Saturday.	,, Vingorla—Sunday.
,, Tellicherry ,,	,, Malwan ,,
,, Calicut ,,	,, Rutnagherry—Monday.
,, Beypore ,,	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.
Arrived Cochin—Sunday.	

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 17th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Ellora," (1,574 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 16th April.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy luggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th April, 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingoria.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second ,,	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Intermediate	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHLALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
FURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE Barque "John and Mary," 190 tons, Captain John Geary, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Victoria Building.

Bombay, 13th April 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharre," 1,323 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1869. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 12th April, 1869. Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship "City of Venice."

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.—Price of ice ¾ annas per lb. until further notice.

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 9, Marine Street, Bombay, 15th April 1869.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents, and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in Textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to gaurantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card, free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90.

Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, fro m Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Patent Hawke's Helmets, Best Quality.

FORAGE CAPS.

HATS.

Christy's Black Silk Hats, fro	... ..	Rs. a. Rs. a. ..10 0 to 14 0
,, Drab Shell Hats	.. ...	.. 8 0
,, Black	... ..	.. 8 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	.. ...	.. 4 8
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	... ..	.. 3 0
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	... ..	.. 3 0

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Soho Leather Portmanteaus, from	...	..14 0 to 40 0
,, Hat Cases, from	.. ...	.. 5 0 to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	.. ..	... 8 0
,, Travelling Bags	... ..	..10 0 to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	...	..10 0 to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites		..12 0 to 18 0

SHIRTS.

London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	... ...	...48 0 to 60 0
Dress, very fine, from	... ...	...55 0 to 70 0
French Printed Cambric, from	... ...	...36 0 to 50 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	... ...	.. 5 0 to 7 8
Silk and Wool	.. ...	.. 8 8
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from	... ...	... 9 0 to 10 0

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Merino Banians, of all sizes, from, per dozen		..18 0 to 24 0
Finest do. do.	.. ..	...42 0 to 60 0
Indian Silk Gauze, warranted not to shrink,		..60 0 to 84 0

GENT'S PANTS.

Brown Cotton Pants	... ...	...30 0 to 40 0
Do. very fine do.	... ...	...36 0 to 60 0
Fancy Spun Silk ditto, from	... ...	... 8 0 to 12 0

GENT'S HALF HOSE.

Brown Cotton Half Hose	... ...	... 6 8 to 9 8
Do. Do. Dyed do.	... ...	...12 8
Superior do. do.	.. ...	...14 8 to 18 0
Fancy Striped Cotton do.	... ...	...12 0 to 16 0
Fine Merino Half Hose, fancy and plain	...	...15 0 to 20 0
Silk Balmorals	... ...	...15 0 to 20 0

GENT'S COLLARS.

Olympic Collars with fancy ends, from		...per doz. 3 0 to 5 0
West India Collars	... ...	... ,, 5 0
Pall Mall do.	... ...	... ,, 5 0 to 6 0
Universal do.	... ...	... ,, 5 0 to 6 0
Sandringham do.	... ...	... ,, 5 0 to 6 8
Oxford do.	... ...	... ,, 5 0 to 7 0
Shakespear do.	... ...	... ,, 6 0 to 7 8
Milton do.	... ...	... ,, 5 0 to 7 0
Granville do.	.. ...	... ,, 6 0 to 7 0
Shakspear Dux	.. ...	... ,, 5 0 to 6 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemmed, from p. doz.		3 4 to 8 0
Fine do. do.	... .	,, 6 8 to 10 0
Fancy Striped	... ...	... ,, 7 8 to 10 0
Irish Lawn do.	... ...	... ,, 9-0, 12 0 to 15 0
Irish Cambric do.	... ...	...

GENT'S NECK TIES AND SCARFS.

Eglinton Ties, all colours, from	...	... 0 8
Fancy Silk Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from		... 2 8 to 3 8
Fancy Satin Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from		... 3 0 to 4 0

BELTS.

Elastic Belts, from	... ...	... 1 8
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Belts, from	..	... 2 0

BRACES.

Self-coloured Berlin Braces, Washing, from		... 1 0 to 2 0
Vulcanized Silk Elastic Cantab Braces, from		... 2 0 to 3 8
Superior Silk Elastic Braces, from		... 3 0 to 3 8

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Width 72 inches	.. ..	per yard... 1 4
,, 90 ,,	... ..	... 1 12
,, 108 ,,	... ..	... 2

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Coat, from	...	...40 0 to 60 0
Extra superfine Silk facing and lined		...35 0 to 60 0
Black Frock Coat	...	...40 0 to 55 0
Extra superfine ...	.. ...	...45 0 to 65 0
Morning Coat, from	...	...30 0 to 45 0
Black Paramatta Loose Coats, from		...14 0
Extra fine, equal to superfine Cloth, from		...15 0 to 25 0
Black and coloured Alpaca, from	...	.. 8 0 to 12 0

WAISTCOATS.

Black Dress Waistcoats, from	...	... 8 0 to 12 0
Very fine Cashmere do., from	..	...10 0 to 14 0
White and coloured Marcella do., from		... 5 0 to 8 8
Commodores and Linen Drills, in great variety		... 5 0 to 8 0

TROUSERS.

Black Dress Trousers, from	...	...18 0 to 25 0
Bedford Cord for Riding Trousers, from		...18 0 to 22 0
Whip Cord for Riding Trousers	...	...20 0 to 25 0
Fancy Angola Trousers, from	...	... 8 0 to 16 0
White and coloured Linen Drills Trousers		... 6 0 to 10 0
Cotton Cord Trousers, White and Coloured		...10 0 to 15 0

FLANNEL SUITS.

All Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from		...12 0 to 15 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, from		...15 0 to 18 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, from		...15 0 to 20 0
Racket and Cricketing Suits, from		...20 0 to 30 0
Namul Cloth for Shikar suits, from	..	...18 0

SUITS.

Tweed suits, any shape, from	.. ..	...25 0 to 40 0
Angola do. do.	... ..	...35 0 to 55 0
Lounging do. do.	... ..	...40 0 to 50 0
Visiting do. do.	... ..	...45 0 to 65 0
Dress do. do.	.. ..	...50 0 to 80 0
Holland Loose Office Coat	.. ..	... 6 0

TOWELS—SIZES 30 TO 60 INCHES.

Brown Huckaback Towel, from	...	... 3 12
White Honey comb	... ...	... 9 0 to 12 0
Fancy Striped	... ...	...18 0 to 24 0
Brown Turkish	.. ..	...12 0 to 24 0
White Turkish	... ...	...12 0 to 21 0

MALLACA CANES, in great variety	...	... 1 8 to 4 0
BROUGHAM WHIPS	do. from	... 6 0
BUGGY WHIPS	do. ...	... 4 0
HUNTING do.	... ...	... 3 8 to 10 0

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Patent Leather Dress Boots	...	...12 0
,, ,, Shoes	...	... 8 0
Best French Calf, side spring, from		...10 0 to 14 0
Shooting Boots	.. ...	...14 0

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

13, MEADOW STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF THE NEW ARTISTES.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!!

FIRST NIGHT OF

"THE ROUGH DIAMOND."

REAPPEARANCE OF

Mr. S. HERBERTE,

The Celebrated Tenor.

ON SATURDAY, 17th APRIL,

The Performance will commence with (for the second time) Dance's Comedy, in two Acts, entitled,

THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.

Marquis de Frontignac	Mr. H. Richardson.
Viscount Millefleur	Mr. W. South.
Rodolph	Mr. F. Pollock.
Francois	Mr. O. Deering.
Crepin	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Madame Hortense	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Cecille	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

To be followed by

Recitative and Song, "My heart's first home" .. Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina, "There's a path by the River"...Mrs. H. Richardson.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear in a New and Original Song and Dance, entitled,

"THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD."

The Performance will conclude with the highly popular Farce,

"THE ROUGH DIAMOND."

Lord Plato	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Sir William Evergreen	Mr. W. South.
Captain Blenheim	Mr. F. Pollock.
Cousin Joe	Mr. H. Richardson.
Lady Plato	Miss Fanny Wiseman.
Margery	Mrs. H. Richardson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	,, 4
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

In active preparation, Byron's world-renowned Burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," and other novelties.

EVERY NIGHT A CHANGE!!!

Acting Manager	Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director	Signor Zelman.

TO BE SOLD, the Bowling Alley at Byculla. Apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Rampart Row.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order; enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES

DESSERT REQUISITES.

The Company are sole Agents, in this Presidency, for Dissard and Co.'s Dessert Novelties, as also for Menier's and Masson's Fancy Chocolates, from whom they receive periodical supplies, ensuring to the Consumer Dessert Delicacies in full perfection :—

DESSERT BISCUITS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Carlshad Wafer	... ...	... 1 4	1 8
Eugenie, delicately flavoured with Vanillas	.. .. ..	...1 lb. tins 1 2	1 4
Do. do. do.		...2 lb. ,, 2 0	2 4
Ginger Nuts	... ...	...1 lb. ,, 1 1	1 4
Do. do.	... ...	...2 lb. ,, 1 12	2 0
Do. Wafers	.. ..	... ... 1 4	1 8
Do. do.	... ...	...large ... 1 12	2 0
Sandringham do.	... ...	...small ... 0 12	0 14
Mixed Fancy	... ...	...1 lb. .. 1 4	1 8
Do. do.	... ...	...2 lbs. ... 2 4	2 8
Nic-Nac, a Fancy Sweet Biscuit		...1 lb. ... 0 14	1 0
Do. do.		...2 lbs. ... 1 8	1 12
Orange Dessert	... ..	...small ... 0 12	0 14
Palace Varieties, of 28 sweet rich kinds		...1 lb. ... 1 0	1 2
Pearl, slightly sweet,	... ...	...1 lb. ... 0 14	1 0
Do. do.	... ...	...2 lbs. ... 1 8	1 12
Spice Nuts	... ...	...1 lb. ... 1 4	1 8
Do. do.	... ...	...2 lbs. ... 2 0	2 4

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

The following Fancy Chocolates are indispensable for the Dessert or Wedding Breakfast Table :—

Alphabet.	Mexicain.
Contes d'Angleterre.	Couleurs.
De Voyage.	Santé.
Grotesques.	Neapolitain.
Petits Mains.	Bonnes Aventures.
Rouge et Noire.	Croquettes Mignonnes.
Bon Bon.	Gu Batons.
Dominos.	Vanillis, &c., &c.

Plain or in beautiful little fancy wrappers, and packed in white or coloured enamelled boxes, gold lettered and decorated, each from Rs. 1 to 5.

Chocolate Bon Bons, in wrappers bearing prettily painted figures in character ... ...per lb. ... 5 0 ... 7 0
Do. do. do. per tin case of ...4 lbs. ... 22 0 ... 26 0
Do. do. do. per tin case of ...4 lbs. ... 30 0 ... 32 0
Flower Chocolates, red and white rose-buds and blossoms (very pretty) ... ...per lb. ... 6 0 ... 7 0
Do. do. do. per tin case of ...4 lb. ... 22 0 ... 25 0
Chocolate Santé, by Menier and Co., in yellow wrapper ... . 0 12 ... 0 14
Do. Santé, do. superfine, in red wrapper. 1 2 ... 1 4
Do. Vanilia, do. extra fine, in white do. ... 1 6 ... 1 8

CHINA PRESERVES.

Preserved in best Sugar Candy only, and imported direct.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Orange ... ... 3 0 ... 3 8

CRACKERS: BON BON COSSAQUES.

Motto Crackers, bottles of 3 dozen, by Dissard & Co. .. .. 2 2 ... 2 8
Do. do. by Crosse & Blackwell.. 1 12 ... 2 0
Do. do. French Fancy per lb. 5 0 ... 6 0
Do. do. do. in 4 lb. boxes 18 0 ... 22 0
Do. do. with Chocolate ..per lb. 6 0 ... 7 0
Do. do. do. in 4 lb. boxes 22 0 ... 26 0
Do. Silver, for WEDDINGS, TIED WITH WHITE VELVET...per lb. 7 0 ... 8 0
Do. do. do. in 4 lb. boxes 24 0 ... 28 0

PRESERVED FRUITS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Received direct from Nice.

Beautiful Fancy Boxes, containing an assortment (imported and on hand only from October to May) each from ... ... 2 0 to 6 0
Apricot, Assorted Fruits, Cherry, in bottles, by Musso, of Nice .. .. 2 8 ... 2 12
Greengage, Orange, Peach, in bottles, by Forestiers ... ... per bottle
Pear, Plum, &c. &c. ... ... 2 4 ... 2 12
Assorted Mixed Fruits, by Dissard ... ... 2 4 ... 2 12

FRUITS IN BRANDY.

By Crosse and Blackwell.

Apricot,	Assorted,	Cherry ..	per small bot. 1 8 ... 1 12
Greengage,	Orange,	Peach ...	
Pear,	Plum,	&c. &c. ...	

FRUITS IN NOYEAU.

By Crosse and Blackwell.

Apricot,	Assorted,	Cherry ..	per small bot. 1 8 ... 1 12
Greengage,	Plum,	Peach ...	
Pear,	Orange,	&c. &c. ...	

FRUIT SYRUPS, FOR THE PREPARATION OF ICES.

Black Currant, Ginger, Lemon, Orange, Sweet and Seville Orange, Pine Apple, Raspberry, Raspberry Vinegar, Red Currant, and Strawberry	By Musso & Co., Nice	1 12 2 0
	By Sainsbury.	2 8 3 0
	By Barnes & Co.	4 1 8
	By Wright & Co.	2 0 2 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURRENCY and INDIAN COINAGE; by Rowland Hamilton.

At Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup".....at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Auction Sale of the Ground and Buildings of the George the III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company has been postponed till Monday next, the 19th instant, on account of insufficient attendance of purchasers.

The sale of the Machinery, &c., will take place on the following day at 2 P.M.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the Alliance Financial Corporation, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the twenty-ninth day of April, instant, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, has been appointed to make a call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for Rupees Fifty per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour, and at such place, to offer objections to such call.—Dated this 15th day of April 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the Khandeish Farming Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 100 per Share has been this day made on all the Contributories of the said Khandeish Farming Company settled on the list of Contributories on the 14th instant.

All Contributories to such Company are hereby required to pay the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call to T. F. Punnett, Esq., Liquidator of the said Company, in the proportions following, viz. :—

Rs. 50 forthwith.
Rs. 50 on or before the 15th day of May, 1869.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Upon reading the affidavit of Lallbhoy Vullubbhoy, one of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, solemnly affirmed on the thirteenth day of April instant, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the firm of Messieurs Manisty and Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all creditors and claimants against the abovenamed Company, do on or before Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at the office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they may be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jami-Jamshed" and "Bombay Summachar" respectively.—Dated this 15th day of April 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

Bombay, 12th April 1869. J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

SPORTING.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwur.

JOHN HUMPREY,
11th April, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active. Transactions in Elphinstones, Colabas and Port Cannings at quotations below.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,142,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1275
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	130 ex-
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	417½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1150–1160

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,00	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1310
1,050,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	820
2,000,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	432
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prove Land	75
1,100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	800
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 [div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1500 ex
30,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2300
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1750
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Byculla Mills	285
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	650
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	350	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
...	500	500	100 do.	Do. New	500
...	1,200	1,200	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	9,500	8,500	1000 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	9300
60,000	2,000	1,900	100 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1110
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Motlee, Press & G. Co.	180–185
30,000	2,500	2,500	400 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	£6.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	£6.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	5	M. Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33–35
...	2,000	300	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240–250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	106–110
200,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3–3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
5,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	3,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160–170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	93½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-0-0
Australian Gold	,, 169-9-

CALCUTTA—10TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—Some 4 per cents were bought for orders, last evening and to-day, at Rs. 7-8 discount, for cash. No business reported in 5 per cents of 1856-57, or 5½ per cents.

National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 130, exclusive of the dividend.

The only sale reported in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co., was of 2 at Rs. 280 each.

One share in the Assam Tea Co. sold to close an account for Rs. 170.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Lumsden, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Langley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Twesss, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Sangor.
Bocvey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Sangor.
Anderson, Lieutenant, 22nd Punjab Regiment, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.
Kemble, Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Deolee, Rajpootana.
Knowles, Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Deolee, Rajpootana.
teuart, Surgeon Major, Medical Storekeeper, on furlough, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Dunn, Civil Surgeon, medical Department, on leave, to Ahmednugur.
Fitzroy, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty to England, (on the 17th instant.)
Langley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England, (on the 17th instant.)
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Kulladghee.
Cherry, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England, (on the 17th instant.)

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 7th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer, returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Major and Brevet Colonel R. Baigrie, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, 27th March 1869.

Sub-Conductor J. Crumley, Commissariat Department, 26th March 1869.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—

Serjeant F. A. M. Guilfoyh, 1st Battalion 8th Foot.

With reference to G. G. No. 218 of 1869, the following acting promotions are ordered in the Barrack Department, from the date of Conductor Knapman's departure for Europe.

Sub-Conductor and 2nd Class Barrack Master E. Hart to be Acting Conductor.

Barrack Serjeant and Acting 3rd Class Barrack Master F. Ward to be Acting Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Captain J. C. D. S. Moray, Quartermaster 28th N. I., from 1st April to 30th September 1869, to the Deccan and the Sea Coast, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain T. Bell (30th N. I.), from 15th March to 12th April 1869, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant H. L. Walter (25th N. L. I.) for 3 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Anderson, from date of departure till 28th April 1869, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 12th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has attained leave of absence:—

Ensign M. Cust, 2nd (Queen's) Regiment, for 30 days from 14th instant, on medical certificate to Mahabuleshwur, in anticipation of sanction from Division Head Quarters.

Poona, 13th April, 1869.

The European District Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, 9th Regiment N. I., is president, will re-assemble to-morrow at 7 A. M. at its former place of meeting for revision.

Poona 14th April, 1869.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel Addison, C. B., in Brigade Order of the 5th instant, is cancelled at that officer's request.

A Committee will assemble at the Staff Hospital at 11 A. M. to-morrow, the 15th instant, for the purpose of examining the European apprentices attached to the European Hospitals and the 2nd and 3rd Class Hospital Assistants and Native Medical Pupils attached to the Hospitals at Poona, and Kirkee, as well as candidates for the European and Native branch of the Medical Subordinate Department.

President.—Surgeon Dickenson 2nd Queen's.

Members.—Assistant Surgeon Langley, 24th Regiment N. I. and Assistant Surgeon O'Brien (8th) King's Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. Farrer, Cadre 2nd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Berar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. M. Ducat, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under G. G. O. No. 80 of 1869.

Major General Younghusband, C. B, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. B. Thring, Saugor Circle, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. M. Cherry, of the 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. R. Watson, 108th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Colonel H. W. Holland, Staff Corps, Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months from the date of embarkation in May next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Hospital Apprentice W. Y. O'Sullivan (No. 693), of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service.

Consequent on the departure of Captain R. T. Clark, Acting Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, on furlough to Europe, the following arrangements are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the 20th March 1869:—

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. E. Harris, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Major General P. K. McG. Skinner, C. B., Staff Corps, has been appointed Acting Political Resident and Commandant at Aden during the absence of Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K. C. S. I., on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon Major G. F. H. Brown, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Egypt and Syria for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. O. No. 6, dated 24th March 1869, the appointment of Mr. W. Smith as Master Sailmaker of the Dockyard is made substantive, but temporary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Emil Thomas as Acting Consul for Belgium in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Havenith.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Disbrowe resumed charge of the office of Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, on the forenoon of the 1st April 1869.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Major General P. K. McG. Skinner, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Acting Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, during the absence of Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K. C. S. I., on leave, or until further orders.

Major T. M. Baumgartner received charge of the office of Political Superintendent of Akulkote on the 10th April 1869.

Azum Ochowram Mitharam to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, for the management of the Edur State.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sattara, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 16th instant, under Section 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Furlough Rules of 1868.

The Honourable H. Newton, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, on medical certificate from the 1st May next, under the Civil Service Furlough and Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr. A. Edginton to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Souter C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. R. White is appointed to the First Grade of District Judges and Session Judges, in succession to Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kuladghee, vice Mr. Sandwith, without detriment to his appointment as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Canara.

Mr J. R. Naylor is confirmed in the First Grade of Assistant Judges and Session Judges, vice Mr. Spens.

Mr. A. C. Watt is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Judges, and Session Judges, vice Mr. Naylor.

Mr. W. Foxton to act as Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor, during the absence of Mr. G. M. Macpherson, on sick leave, or until further orders.

Major E. W. Lyons received charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Ahmednuggur, on the 5th instant, from Lieutenant Colonel Jones.

Mr. M. H. Scott to act as an Extra Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Scott is invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act of 1869.

Mr. M. B. Baker to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Tanna.

Mr. A. Lyon to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ratnagherry.

Azum Kaisdas Premanund, First Carkoon of Ahmode, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, First Assistant Collector of Ruinsgherry and Acting First Assistant Collector of Poona, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, from the 10th instant.

Captain C. E. Fisher, Deputy Settlement Officer, Left Bank Districts, Sind, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, preparatory to his departure on furlough to England.

Mr. E. Neale, Assistant Conservator River Indus, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Forest Ranger in Sind rom the 13th February 1869, until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, N. D., has been granted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. Bhalchundra Trimbuck Baput, Head Clerk and Accountant in the Office of the Assistant Collector of Mahabuleshwur, is appointed Money Order Agent at that station.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., has been appointed to act as Director of Public Instrnction from the date on which Major Waddington delivers over charge of the Office till its assumption by Mr. Peile, or until further orders.

Mr. Chatfield will continue to perform the duties of Principal of the Elphinstone College.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. H. Cummins, B.A., Chaplain of Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from the 3rd instant.

The Reverend W. J. Ffennell is appointed to act as Chaplain of Byculla and Tanna during the absence of the Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A., on leave.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification of the 6th January last, Lieutenant B. Lovett, R.E., Assistant Superintendent Persian Telegraph Department, acted as Superintendent 3rd Division from 7th September 1867 and not from 3rd September 1867, as therein stated.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Major C. M. Lewis, Railway Magistrate, Thull Ghaut, is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion (29 days) of the three months' privilege leave granted him under date the 29th April 1868.

Lieutenant F. Stock received charge of the office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sholapoor, from the Magistrate F. P., Mr. Jervoise, on the 8th March 1869, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Assistant Surgeons E. Morton and N. Hopkins respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee on the 22nd March 1869, after office hours.

Lieutenant R. V. Malden, 2nd in command 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACTING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Messrs. G. M. Macpherson and W. Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor, on the 3rd April 1869, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF ASSURANCES.

W. Wells, Esq. and W. A. Ingle, Esq., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Kurrachee, in the afternoon of the 31st March 1869.

W. Wells, Esq. and W. A. Ingle, Esq., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Branch Registrar General in Sind in the afternoon of the 31st March 1869.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major William Waddington and Mr. H. M. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey on the 2nd instant, after office hours.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH APRIL.

London..	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 5s.p.40 c. ft.
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	M.S. Elphinstone(s).	Dupuy	Goa, April 13.
	Vicksburg	Strachan	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
	Seaforth	Woodward	Liverpool, Nov. 30.
	Foam	Nankivell	Newcastle, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Toftcombs	Russell	Liverpool.
	British India	Raymond	Liverpool.
	Evelyn	Boag	Liverpool.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Vicksburg, Strachan master, which arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday, reports, having sighted the following vessels:—

On the 27th December, British barque Gamma, from Liverpool for Iquequ, in lat. 17-33 N., long 25-56 W., 32 days out.

On the 4th January, British barque Republic, from London for Puenta Dreuas, in lat. 1-21 S., long. 28-22 W., 38 days out.

On the 25th February, British ship French Empire, from Liverpool for Bombay, in lat. 19-00 S., long. 68-14 E., 103 day out.

On the 9th March, British ship Cora Linn, from Liverpool for Bombay, in lat. 7-5 S., long. 66-7 E., 117 days out.

The Cora Linn lost her foretopmast off the Mauritius during a hurricane, in which other vessels also are supposed to have been.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China.
Ship Queen of Nations, Child, to Saigon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Esk, to Hongkong, via Singapore.
Steamer Himalaya, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Charles, to Penang.
Ship Strathblane, to Liverpool.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 13th, 5-30 P.M.—French mail steamer "Imperatrice" sailed for China at 4-15 P. M.

KURRACHEE, 15th, 12-25 P.M.—Steamer "Maharatta," with Overland Mails, arrived from Bombay at 4 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th, 10th and 12th April.
,, Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th April to 8 P.M. of the 15th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 31	0 30
,, Calcutta	10 6	2 32
,, Madras	1 in 36 hrs. 37 mints.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	April 16	Friday	July 9
,,	May. 14	,,	Aug. 6
,,	June 11	,,	Sept. 3

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HAY—COVENTRY—April 10th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. B. Atlay, Robert Hay, Esq., of Otago, New Zealand, to Frederica, daughter of the late Colonel F. Coventry, of the Bengal Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

IF the scope of the proposed inquiry into our Municipal imbroglio has provoked a good deal of debate, the prolonged discussion, at all events, must have convinced the Government that the bulk of the Justices now earnestly desire the inquiry itself. Except in so far as the reputation of the Bench is concerned it mattered little whether the draft letter of the Finance Committee or that drawn up by Mr. Wood's colleagues were adopted. The Government in such a matter could not be bound by the resolutions of the Bench, and whether the opinion solicited were reasonable or unreasonable, the Government would have been able to sift the wheat from the chaff. Nevertheless, we rejoice that the business-like and apposite letter, originally drawn by the Finance Committee, was adopted—even by a majority of one—because that one saved the reputation of the Bench.

We regret to see that our contemporary takes a somewhat savage view of the failure of Mr. Wood's Committee to meet the merits of the case. We cannot do better than reprint his curious commentary upon Wednesday's meeting.

As will be observed, on reference to our local column, that the Bench, by a majority of one, has flung away the opportunity of obtaining a thorough review of the whole position of the Municipality. This vote was due, first, to the good generalship of the official speakers in delaying their speeches, and therefore the division to the latest possible period of the afternoon, and secondly, to the clever feat performed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in "resurrectionising" the old draft of the Finance Committee's very mild proposal. The Bench has thus been made once more to prove its indifference to the broad and permanent interests of the city, and the Local Government has escaped for a while longer that burden of responsibility which will fall upon it with enhanced pressure at some future day.

Now, contrast this language with the moderate and impartial tone of Mr. Wood's remarks in moving the adoption of his own report. He did not denounce as "indifferent" either the Finance Committee or those who disagreed with him. On the contrary he spoke respectfully of both, and said the Bench had tried to do its best. We venture to think that the *Times of India* might have followed the example of Mr. Wood, and not have denounced as indifferent to the welfare of the city all who have the temerity to differ from it in opinion. We may add that the vote was not due to generalship, good or bad; and that the censure on Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's motives implied in the phrase "clever feat" and in the cacophonous term "resurrectionising"—a word unknown to the English tongue—is totally undeserved. No one has a monopoly of the faculty of moving the Bench; and Mr. Dosabhoy had as much right as Mr. Wood or Mr. Chapman to move a resolution. The larger questions suggested by the debate we reserve for future comment.

THE Hindu institution of caste is one of the most difficult subjects for the ordinary European intellect to be employed upon. We may venture to say that no one should give an opinion upon it until after several years of residence in this country, since nearly every description of its working which we have seen in books is more or less one-sided and prejudiced. The writers seem only to have perceived one of the many facts which caste presents, while most of them have been soured by the resistance which it caused to their aims on native society. They have cast its good qualities into the shade and sedulously brought all the defects under the bull's-eye of public opinion. Philosophic candour will, however, admit that most widely-diffused and long-maintained customs had some good reason for their origin; and it is noticeable that those writers who have examined the functions of caste by the light of comparative history, have given sentence in more moderate language of mixed praise and blame than those who have prosecuted their research with reference to India alone. We may refer to Mill's History of India and most Missionary Reports as the results of one method: while Professor Wilson's notes to Mill, and the guarded strictures in Mountstuart Elphinstone's History may be cited on the other side.

In the present times, educated opinion is perhaps setting too strongly against caste: and as there is reason to doubt whether this crusade may not only be unnecessary, considering the great intellectual forces at work, but also dangerous to society and our dominion in this land, we believe we shall be doing a public service by investigating, as far as scanty records allow us, the varying views and conflicting opinions which have been acted upon by Government and the Judicial tribunals. At the beginning of this century, as we learn from Borrodaile's Reports, both the Legislature and the Courts looked upon caste with favour. While the Sudder Adawlut sat at Surat, the jurisdiction of the Punchayet, or heads of caste, was admitted, and its decrees were enforced. There was a way, indeed, of getting their justice questioned by suit before the British tribunals; but the latter acted very much like English Courts of Equity, or like the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and refused to interfere except in cases of fraud or other manifest injustice. Where a civil right was claimed as appendant to a particular office in the caste, the Courts would patiently investigate the matter by the light of custom and religious law; and in pronouncing judgment were always most careful not to offend the feelings of the natives. Some of these judgments might almost have issued from the *kalam* of a Priest or Guru. About this time a Mr. Thrieplland was Advocate General and confidential adviser of Government on legal matters. In some case in appeal his opinion was asked and acted upon. It solemnly affirmed the advantages of caste, in itself, as conferring social benefits on the people which no legislation could supply,—and collaterally, as affording safety to our rule. In 1827 the Elphinstone Code came out, and this to a certain extent withdrew caste matters from the cognizance of the Courts, although the priority given to custom and religious law countervailed to prevent the disorganization which would have ensued. Till this day the Courts are bound to determine on claims for mâu-pân, on the succession to offices in the temples, on the right of one caste to the exclusive use of a well or temple and many other matters which nearly relate to the institution we describe. In some cases, however, this domain of caste-custom has been narrowed by a coil of decisions. We may instance the wife's right of divorce and re-marriage by the form called "Natra" which Sir T. Strange affirmed, but which the Bombay High Court in 1864 held invalid and punishable under sections 494 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code. No action has hitherto been taken, on the other hand, against particular castes of dancing-girls, who commit the offence of purchasing young children and training them up to a more or less private prostitution. Yet we are certain that any Magistrate who has studied these particular castes will admit that, caste system is the only protection for that respectability which they undoubtedly possess, except so far as their profession is concerned. Without that influence they would sink into depths of degradation much more dangerous and frightful to society than they inhabit now. The greatest blow which legislation ever struck at caste was that of 1851, which provided that excommunication should no longer inflict civil disabilities. Since then a mere ouster from caste has no effect upon the right to inherit or possess property. Perhaps this measure, which has turned out beneficial, was required as public thought grew untrammelled and the number of Dissenters increased. The vagueness of the Statute has nevertheless led to some confusion; and it seems wrong to suppose that it applies to prescriptive rights for which a special grant is presumed. If, for example, a Brahman devised a library or a temple to the exclusive use of Brahmans, the Courts would hold that a Brahman convert to Christianity had lost his right in spite of the tenor of the Act. Otherwise testamentary and all other bequests would be liable to be defeated. Lastly, Mr. Maine in his Marriage Bill has not only had another hit at caste but has assailed the legal doctrine on which most decisions in its favour, since our Courts began, proceeded.

MR. JUSTICE NEWTON retires, we observe, with the benefit of fifteen months furlough.

MAJOR GENERAL SKINNER, C.B., Staff Corps, has, we observe, been appointed to act as Political Resident and Commandant at Aden during Major General Russell's absence on leave.

BARON H. DE LARPENT has been appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, until the arrival of Mr. White, who becomes Mr. Lloyd's successor.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. THOMPSON, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Central India, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Bhopal.

MR. CHATFIELD, Principal of the Elphinstone College, is to act as Director of Public Instruction from the date when Major Waddington gives over charge till Mr. Peile enters upon the office.

THE staff salary of Interpreters to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay, has been fixed at Rs. 450 and Rs. 350 per mensem respectively, in addition to the Staff Corps pay of their rank.

IT is notified that every Collectorate, every Sub-Collectorate, and the Punch Mahals, as at present constituted, shall until further notice be considered a district in the Bombay Presideney for the purposes of Act III. of 1869 (the Bombay Local Funds Act.)

COLONEL LAMBERT, the Collector of Kurrachee, will leave shortly on furlough to Europe; and the "Sindian" informs us that he will be succeeded by Major Lionel Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpoor.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling last Sunday morning, and was to remain there until about the end of this week, and then to proceed to England *via* Bombay.

THE Government of India, we observe, have authorized the removal of a company of native infantry, now at the Andamans, to the Nicobar Islands, its place being supplied at the Andamans by another company from Moulmein.

THE official "Gazette" notifies numerous appointments of native officers to be subordinate Judges, second class, at different civil Courts, the appointments to take effect from the 1st June.

WE observe from the monthly Customs Returns that the gross amount collected at the ports of the Bombay Presidency from imports, during the month of January last, was Rs. 8,60,401, while the gross amount from exports was Rs. 45,910. Of these sums Rs. 8,51,137 was collected at the port of Bombay in respect of imports, and Rs. 39,967 in respect of exports. The imports into the Presidency, from foreign ports and free of duty, were valued at Rs. 1,36,39,037, while those subject to duty were valued at Rs. 1,34,89,286. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures to foreign ports free of duty amounted to Rs. 1,13,15,427; those subject to duty, to Rs. 9,69,224; and the exports of foreign merchandise, to Rs. 1,454,365. In regard to the coasting trade we have the following figures:—Imports of foreign merchandise into the Presidency, Rs. 73,035; imports of Indian produce and manufactures, Rs. 55,37,275; exports of foreign merchandise, Rs. 27,05,491; exports of Indian produce and manufactures, Rs. 11

efforts which have been made by Government to relieve and deport them to England.

J. Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, Police, Bombay,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
Dated 15th September 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government Resolution No. 2550, dated the 31st August last, requiring my opinion on the bill, as suggested by Government of India, to provide against European vagrancy.

I think the bill, will, if passed into a law, be a most useful measure.

The European vagrant class is swarming in Bombay, and in dispensing the contents of the poor-box attached to this Court, which is so generously replenished by the public of all classes, castes and creeds, it is one of the most unpleasant and painful of my duties to have to endeavour to distinguish between mere poverty and distress on the one hand, and the degradation to which so many are brought by their own misconduct on the other, and to act accordingly. But in the face of obvious misery, one cannot moralise with good effect on past conduct, and distress has to be relieved, however it may have come about.

Lord Brougham once said—"A man who makes war upon the poor-house, by keeping people out of it, he is a charitable man." But that was said before the great reform of the English Poor Laws in 1834; and though it may be as desirable as ever to keep people out of the poor-house, the fact that we have not in India any proper poor-house for European vagrants to be sent to, is a crying evil. It has become a necessity for us in one shape or another.

I think the letter to this Government, dated 31st July 1867, of the Bombay Committee on European pauperism, (of which I had not the honour to be a member), and their draft of an Act by which it was proposed to provide for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, and rogues and vagabonds, within the city of Bombay, might be well submitted to the Government of India. In saying so, I think particularly of the clauses in the draft Act providing against the importation of European women for the purpose of prostitution. This trade has been carried on to a large extent in Bombay, and tends to the exhibition of the European races here in a more distressing, degrading, and infamous way than any possible form of male vagabondage. It ought to be put a stop to if possible, and, when well proved, much punished.

I cannot suggest a single change, seeming to me to be for the better, in any one of the clauses in the bill now before the Council of the Governor General for making [illegible]; and if an addition were made to it in the sense indicated in the last preceding paragraph, I would respectfully suggest that the sooner it is made law the better, as some such legislative enactment is most urgently needed on this side of India.

Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting 3rd Magistrate, Bombay,
To the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.
dated 17th September 1868.

With reference to your communication No. 400, dated 7th instant, and the bill to provide against European vagrancy in India, annexed thereto, I have the honour to state that the bill seems to be very wisely drawn out, and comprehends, I think, all that is required to check the evil. The establishment of houses of industry will go a great way towards reclaiming the vagrants; but it would, in my opinion, tend far more in lessening the magnitude of the evil if greater surveillance were exercised over the numerous dens of intemperance and debauchery—the grog-shops and the brothels—the main sources of the evil. Here not unfrequently European seamen and others are inveigled by designing parties, and by administering to them deleterious drinks, made to lose their senses, and in this helpless state rifled of all they possessed, and then thrown penniless into the streets to go about stealing or begging. Thus reduced to this condition, they are constantly found and taken up by the police for being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves, or for creating unseemly disturbances in public streets. They are mulcted in very small sums, or occasionally sent to jail. This sort of punishment they dread very little; for no sooner are they released than they resume their miserable mode of life, and hence the large number of vagrants that infest the streets of Bombay. It appears, therefore, highly desirable to deal an effectual blow, as stated above, at the root of these evils.

W. H. Havelock, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Police, S. D., Bombay,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
Dated Poona, 17th October 1868.

I have the honour, after consulting the magistrates of the Southern Division, to report on the subject of the Vagrancy Act, referred for opinion with your memorandum No. 2550, dated 31st August last.

In sections 223 and 224, I would insert "or Americans" after the words, of European extraction. It is the case that Americans have not the exemption to mofussil magisterial jurisdiction, which "European British subjects" enjoy. This Act, however, gives a new and special jurisdiction. It is probable that some vagrants might be Americans, having the appearance of Europeans; and yet, from residence for two or more generations in America, not strictly of European extraction. . . . . The Legislatures at home and in the Australian colonies should, I think, be pressed to pass some local law in prohibition of such persons as those mentioned in section 24 embarking for India: persons of the class in question are *primâ facie*, liable to strict surveillance, which it would be inconvenient to impose on the arrival in India of passenger-vessels from England, or the Australian colonies. The responsibility imposed on masters of vessels by section 24 is a very heavy one, and they should have all the assistance which the authorities at home and in the colonies can afford.

Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C. B., Commissioner in Sind,
To His Excellency the Governor and President in Council, Bombay.
Dated Kurrachee, 27th October 1868.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of your Excellency in Council, my opinion on the bill to provide against European vagrancy, as requested by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2550, dated the 31st August last.

I have consulted the several magistrates of the districts, and superintendents of police in the province; and on perusing their reports, all of which have now come to hand, I find that these officers are unanimously in favour of the bill; but the Magistrate of Kurrachee is the only officer who has favoured me with any further remarks. . . . . Major Lambert thinks that there are not enough European vagrants in Kurrachee to warrant the establishment of a work-house here (section 8), and he therefore thinks that, for the present, sending the vagrants to Bombay will suffice. He nevertheless admits that the number of vagrants will increase. I am of opinion that the establishment of a work-house here would be exceedingly beneficial, and I think that there are enough vagrants here from time to time to warrant the construction of such an asylum. At the same time, I think that the Commissioner in Sind should be invested with the powers of a local government in respect to work-houses, except as regards their establishment. . . . I certainly think that this bill, when it becomes law, will prove of incalculable benefit to the public, upon which they prey, and to the vagrants themselves. The evil is increasing daily, and it requires a check, such as is provided in this bill.

Nothing is more disgraceful and discreditable to England's honour in India than the state of utter destitution and degradation in which many of these "loafers" exist, and philanthropy, as well as justice demands that means should be taken to save them from moral and physical death.

I would recommend an addition to the bill, which it does not appear to contain in its present form. I would make it compulsory for all Europeans who have no ostensible means of subsistence, to report themselves to the police on entering a district or any large town, so that they may be at once provided for under the Act, instead of wandering about in a state of destitution, and of attempting to impose upon the public until discovered by the police. A penalty should be enforced for non-compliance with this provision.

A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Police, N. D., Bombay,
To the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Judicial Department.
Dated C. Vecjutpoor,
Surat district, the 1st Feb. 1869.

In reply to the Government Resolution No 2550, dated 31st August 1868, I have the honour to submit the accompanying summary containing the opinions of the magistrates and police superintendents in the Northern Division, on the bill to provide against European vagrancy.

My own opinion is that an Act of this description is very necessary to restrain the number of European vagrants, who have of late years taken to wandering into the interior without profession or means.

I agree with the Magistrate of Tanna that the term European is not sufficiently comprehensive, as it would not include Australians, Americans, and many others. Perhaps "persons of extraction foreign to India" or

I also concur that the power under section 3 should be limited to police officers not below the grade of chief constables.

In conclusion, I may add that I am of opinion that it would be advisable to make a Vagrant Act applicable to the natives of India; for, perhaps, there is no greater pest to the community than the number of native vagrants, who, under the garb of religious mendicants, wander through the country, pilfering, robbing, and extorting money by threats, without any ostensible means of honest livelihood or occupation.

[The summary referred to in Mr. Bellasis's letter contains no points of special interest.]

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
Bombay, 29th January 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Resolution No. 2550 of the 31st August last, forwarding, for my opinion, a copy of a bill to provide against European vagrancy in India, and to state that the proposed enactment is, in many respects, similar to the draft bill submitted to this Government by the committee on European pauperism, which was appointed in this city in the year 1867, and of which I had the honour to be a member. I consider the bill a good one, and well calculated to check the growing evil of European vagrancy.

However notice with regret that sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the aforesaid committee's draft bill, which provide for the repression of European prostitution, have not been embodied in the present bill, and I would respectfully request the earnest consideration of Government to paragraphs 40 to 46 of the committee's report of 31st July 1867.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
Bombay, 29th January 1869.

In reply to the Resolution of Government, No. 2550, dated 31st August last, communicating for my opinion the European Vagrancy Bill and statement of objects and reasons, prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine, with the object of providing a remedy for European pauperism and vagrancy in India, I beg to state, for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the bill, which has been framed with great care and ability, appears to me to deal with this growing evil in a becoming manner, and is calculated to fulfil the object aimed at by the Government of India.

A. T. Crawford, Esq.,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
Bombay, 2nd February 1869.

I have the honour to offer the following observations on the draft bill to provide against European vagrancy:—

I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Maine when he says, that "it is impossible to dispense with a system of deportation even if a system of prevention were not resorted to since nothing can be more hopeless than the condition of a vagrant remaining in an Indian workhouse unreclaimed, or incapable of employment."

But I go further than this, and assert that a European vagrant or loafer *cannot* be reclaimed in this country. It would therefore, in my opinion, be useless, and a waste of public money, to establish work-houses. The sooner a confirmed "loafer" is deported the better, not only for himself, but for the community at large.

I observe that there is no penalty for returning after deportation.

I anticipate that very considerable difficulty will be found in working sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 and sections 18 or 19. The vagrant is to be "*required*" to go before various officials and to obey their "*orders*," and to consider himself "in the charge" of the police, who are to consider that they have "charge" of him, and are responsible for him while he is still not formally in their custody.

Would it not be simpler to give police officials power to take a vagrant into formal custody at once. The vagrant would be liable to be summarily apprehended in England, and I see no reason to treat him differently here.

The somewhat cautious wording of the sections above cited appears to convey an impression that the European vagrant is to be feared, or is entitled to special consideration.

[The memorial of the Bombay Trades Association is printed along with the above papers in the *Gazette of India*, but as it has already been published by the Bombay press, it is unnecessary to reproduce it.]

THE CHARGE AGAINST D. J. STEWART.

The adjourned hearing of the charge of criminal breach of trust brought by Mr. Bapty against D. J. Stewart came on in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Bapty was further cross-examined by Mr. Cleary on behalf of the prisoner, to show that there had been several transactions between him and the prisoner. He produced the letter referred to at last hearing in which prisoner promised to pay him some money on receipt of a payment from Government. In answer to a question as to the nature of the partnership between him and prisoner regarding the ship, Mr. Bapty said some explanation was necessary.

Mr. Cleary—Well, you can proceed with it, but recollect that the more explanation you give the more you will convince this Court that it is a civil transaction.

Mr. Bapty—I hope not! But I will speak to the strict letter whether it be civil or criminal. It was intended, Mr. Bapty explained, that the vessel should be in both their names, but a circumstance, over which he had no control, led to Stewart's wanting the vessel entered solely in his (Mr. Bapty's) name—for he said that if a case of his was decided against him they would take the vessel,—and had it not been for a blunder on the part of the Master Attendant that transfer would have been completed. He did not know how their accounts stood when Stewart left—in fact he did not know when he left Bombay, for he went off like greased lightning. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—But you became aware that he left Bombay?

Mr. Bapty—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—And had this unhappy Sheriff waiting to arrest him at Point de Galle?

Mr. Bapty—(looking, with a smile to the Deputy Sheriff) This unhappy Sheriff! He looks happy enough now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—Did not you press the sheriff to arrest him?

Mr. Bapty—Not at all. I had nothing to do with it whatever.

Mr. Cleary—And you swore the information on his return?

Mr. Bapty—What was the use doing it before? (A laugh.)

Mr. Cleary—There is this particular difference, that in your information you swore he absconded. Do you think it was your account that led him to run away?

Mr. Bapty—There is no doubt it was so.

Mr. Cleary—Don't you know it was owing to the Sheriff's writ? Do you think he would have run away from you?

Mr. Bapty—The Sheriff's writ was far below my account, in amount, and it was from the writ and from me together that he ran away. "'Tis the last straw that breaks the camel's back."

Mr. Cleary—You don't say so. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bapty—And I don't think there was enough in the writ to make him run away.

Mr. Cleary—That is purely a matter of opinion.

Mr. Bapty—Well, but you ask my opinion and I have offered it to you.

Mr. Cleary—Don't bring me into the matter.

Mr. Bapty—I will bring you in wherever I can.

Mr. Cleary—Well, do it if you can.

Mr. Bapty—I will; what is true is right.

Mr. Cleary—Do you believe he would have run away if the Sheriff's bailiffs had not put in appearance?

Mr. Bapty—I do verily.

The Magistrate—That is of no consequence.

Mr. Bapty—That is my belief; and I will never believe otherwise.

Mr. Cleary—Now Mr. Bapty, Mr. Stewart has heard you have vowed signal vengeance against him—that you will do anything to get the better of him in a criminal court.

Mr. Bapty—He may have heard lots of things from his seductive friends (a laugh). I have said all I will say—that I will have my money or punish him if possible.

The Magistrate—But you would rather have your money?

Mr. Bapty—I would. That would be pleasanter to me, a good deal (a laugh). I would take a half of it.

The Magistrate—I don't know, gentlemen, if I am interfering too soon. But I have some duties of the nature of public duties, though not perhaps so obligatory as this, but it would be inconvenient for me to sit any longer to-day. I don't know, Mr. Peston jee, what you would expect to be able to prove to-day.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw (solicitor for Mr. Bapty) said he expected to be able to show that Stewart had absconded from Bombay soon after the drawing of a payment from Government, and that he was brought back under a warrant. He was prepared to prove that he had promised to pay Mr. Bapty on receipt of money from Government, and that he had been paid that money on 13th February and had written on that day to Mr. Bapty stating that he had not got the money.

Mr. Cleary said he would, for the sake of argument, admit all this as proven, but he held that Stewart had absconded from the Sheriff, and that there was an account between Bapty and Stewart, so that this case was not a criminal but a civil one.

Mr. Pestonjee remarked that prisoner had promised to pay the money on receipt of cash from Government; he had got that cash, and therefore he was bound to pay Mr. Bapty.

The Magistrate—No doubt he is bound in the same sense as anybody is bound to pay his just and lawful debt, but there is a difference between that and a criminal case.

After some other remarks the Magistrate indicated his intention of discharging the prisoner, but said that meantime he would not give any formal decision, but would liberate the prisoner on his own recognisances and give his decision on the following day. The Deputy Sheriff who was in Court then arrested the prisoner under the original order in the suit at the instance of Messrs. Reyts and Fellowes—from the writ in which he had escaped—and took him before Sir Joseph Arnould in the High Court in order to his committal. His Lordship remanded the prisoner till next morning, and yesterday the application was heard in chambers. Mr. Scoble applied that Stewart, now present in custody, should be committed to prison under the original writ. There had, he said, been previously either an escape or no arrest, and prisoner had been re-taken on the previous day in the Police Court. Mr. Cleary, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that the arrest was illegal. Stewart had been brought before the Chief Magistrate on a criminal charge and stood bound in his own recognisances to appear before the Magistrate in the criminal case at noon. He was therefore exempt from arrest, on a civil process at all events, until the criminal charge was [illegible] would operate as an instruction to the administration of justice in the Police Court. His Lordship gave opinion that the Sheriff was entitled to retake the prisoner, and accordingly ordered his committal.

In accordance with the adjournment on the previous day the decision was given in the charge at the instance of Mr. Bapty by Mr. Connon, in the Fort Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the complainant and the defendant was in court.

The Magistrate said—I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of keeping the defendant in continued custody upon the charge now made. The circumstances suggest every suspicion against him. Whether he was well arrested by the Sheriff on the 24th February last must now be considered a very debateable point, but not without diffidence after what has passed in the High Court—I adhere to the opinion which I formerly expressed that he was then well arrested. If that was so, it is clear that Stewart, in making his escape, made such escape only from the custody of the Sheriff, and to evade a judgment creditor. I cannot conclude that his immediate purpose was to escape from Mr. Bapty, who, up to that time, seems to have been a sort of partner, and I need not say that the adjustment of partnership accounts or partnership disputes is no part of the business of this Court. I cannot conclude anything against an accused person except upon strict proof. At the same time, I may say I have judicial knowledge that Stewart *did* escape or run away, and if he ran away from one creditor, it was not a violent presumption on the part of this prosecution to conclude that he meant to escape from *all* his creditors, including Mr. Bapty, if Mr. Bapty was then a creditor. But it is difficult for one partner to make out that another partner is his creditor in the absence of an adjusted account; and it is still more difficult for one partner to fasten a criminal charge on another with reference to the accounts between them, whether adjusted or not. The illustration C, under section 403 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal misappropriation of property, so nearly applies to the circumstances of this case, as now deposed to on evidence, and within my judicial knowledge, that I take no blame to myself for having kept the defendant in custody so far, but looking at the evidence adduced and all that is offered, I do not think the case is one in which a jury would convict; and I think therefore that it is not one which I should send up for trial. As far as this Court, then, is concerned, the defendant is for the present a free man.

Mr. Stewart was then removed by the Sheriff under the writ in the civil suit.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon—Mr. A. R. Scoble in the chair—for the purpose of disposing of the business left over from last meeting.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Chairman said the first business which they had to consider was the draft letter in reply to the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government regarding the proposed enquiry into the state of the Municipality, which draft had been printed and circulated to the members of the Bench.

Mr. Wood said he had thought that perhaps the report of his committee might be read, but that was of little consequence, as it had been circulated to the Justices.

The Chairman said that as the papers had been circulated among the members, and also published in the daily newspapers, he thought that to read the papers would be taking up time unnecessarily.

Mr. Wood then moved—"That the draft letter to Government, submitted to the Bench by the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Bench, be approved and forwarded to Government, with its appendices, by the Clerk to the Justices." There had, he said, been plenty of opportunity for the letter and papers in connection with it to be carefully examined and criticised. The committee did not wish to take the words out of the mouth of the Bench. They would rather be exceedingly glad if any expressions could be improved. Probably, as matters of taste and convenience, some words might be altered, but he believed he spoke the sense of the committee, and a large portion of the Bench, when he said that the letter should go forward as a whole, because to cut it short half way would be to truncate the whole affair and take the steel out of it. He did not think it would have been worth the while of the Bench to take the trouble they had been at, were they only to go in for a half and half measure. He was satisfied that those who had thought over these matters were all in earnest and wished the thing gone through with. He need only remind those familiar with the state of affairs since 1865 of the world of trouble there had been to understand things—Justices might be forgiven for being confused amid the chaos of reports, official and non-official, budgets, and supplementary budgets, and so on. Well, it was a reasonable thing for them to ask Government, which had been looked up to as an authority, to appoint some independent and authoritative inquiry to let them know what the facts were. The committee certainly did not wish to do anything to urge their own opinions or views. What they said was that if those things were worth looking to at all then they should be looked to now; as a whole, as he had said, the whole affairs of the Municipality had been lying as a lot of rubbish for past years, and what they wanted now was that these defects should be cleared away. (Hear, hear.) The committee had tried to do its best, both as expressed in the letter and report. Some might say they were asking the Government to do too much: but he thought it was not for them to say what Government would and could not do. It was for them to make a reasonable request, and that was, that the foundation on which the Municipality and all its affairs stood should be made clear, and, if possible, founded on a firm basis for the future. They were at present hampered—so to speak, they were floating on the quicksands of 1865; and what they wanted was to clear these away. For his own part he believed that Government both could and would give them what they asked if they asked it in a proper spirit. There might be differences of opinion among the Justices, but, looking to the great public good involved in this matter, he trusted that no Justice would divide the Bench in its verdict merely for the sake of doing so. To say that it would be a difficult task was no reason why Government should shrink from it. But he thought the difficulty might be exaggerated. He did not think the difficulty could be greater than when the select committee of the Bench was appointed in September 1867. That committee did an immense deal of good. They brought the investigation to a point it had never reached before. After that, and with the facilities at the disposal of Government, he could not imagine there would be any serious difficulty in doing all that the Bench asked Government to do. The terms of the Government letter were these:—"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, before taking any action in this matter, desires to be favoured with a clear expression of opinion on the part of the Justices, as to the extent to which they consider the present administration has been, and is, defective, and also as to the mode by which they would themselves propose to remedy these defects." Now he would just ask what these defects were? They were not merely the legal flaws in the Act, and the difficulty of working, but he would ask, did they not include defects when the Municipality was started? Was it not then deprived of all property of its own—was it not half a million in debt? These, he held, were defects quite as substantial and important as any in the construction of the Municipal Act. These things being so, if the Justices did not state them fully, he did not know that they would have another chance. The men were passing away who remembered the state of things in 1865 and all before it, and the transitional state of things which the Bench had gone through; and he thought there was a responsibility on the present Justices not to leave any of those tangles to those who would come after them. One of the most effectual ways of clearing away these would be the appointment of such a commission as they proposed, and if Government would not do it, then they would have to do so themselves. It might be said they did not know what might be the result of the Government commission. But that was beyond their reach: they had simply to do their duty, for the responsibility of the state of the Municipality, there could be no doubt, would rest ultimately on Government. There was no reason why it should not be considered, and the commitee asked that these things should be fairly looked into. He might remind the Bench that it was an honourable distinction of the British Government that it submitted to the decisions of its own tribunals. The commission would be a court of inquiry free and impartial, and after its enquiry the Bench would have the great advantage of knowing where and how they stood, and then there would be no excuse for ignorant taxation. The burden of municipal taxation might be heavy, but after such an enquiry the Bench and the people would be satisfied, and would know that all that was paid went to some fair and legitimate purpose, and met wants that were inevitable and must be met in some way. He thought that by promoting this enquiry they should clear themselves and put the whole matter before the public. He need not remind the Bench that not only in Bombay, but in Calcutta, Madras, and other places they were suffering from many of the difficulties that had been experienced here: though he would not urge that as another reason why they might expect Government to look favourably on a matter of this kind. Mr. Wood concluded by formally moving his resolution.

Mr. Mahadew Narayen Shirgaokur seconded the motion.

Mr. C. E. Chapman said that, rather with the view of provoking a little discussion on the subject of the memorandum which he had written in this committee, he begged to say a few words on it, and to submit a proposition for an additional sentence either at the commencement or the end of the letter proposed by the committee. He might remark that he did not know exactly why he was put on this committee after the concession of faith which he made at last meeting. (A laugh.) Mr. Wood had wished him to be on it, and it had been the general opinion that such advanced views as his, as the Chairman had expressed it, should be represented. But he would ask the Bench not altogether to blink the question, whether their failure—for it amounted to failure: their going to Government was almost tantamount to a confession of failure—was not to a great extent owing to the fact that men in this busy city, with great interests of their own, had not that time to devote to the affairs of this Municipality which these demanded, and whether in this letter to Government it would not be the more frank and honest thing on their part to state this, and then let Government determine how far the Bench should be relieved of their functions. He was not at all an advocate for extinguishing the Bench. What he held was, that if they went to Government if in this their first difficulty they found it necessary to call on this Jupiter to help them—then it became a question whether Government would not condemn them which would be equal to extinguishing them. What he would propose was—That the following be adopted as the preamble to the draft letter:—

"The Bench of Justices, before replying in detail to the letter of the Chief Secretary, No. 712 of the 22nd March, desire to state their conviction, based upon the experience of the last few years, that owing to the fact of many of them have the leisure to devote to municipal affairs, they are unable as a body to exercise sufficient control over the collection and the expenditure of the municipal revenues, and that whilst respectfully soliciting an enquiry into the various subjects hereinafter noted, they are of opinion that in the interests of this city it is desirable that for the future this duty be assumed by the executive Government, through its responsible officers; the functions of the Bench of Justices being limited to a general supervision of municipal affairs, and to the initiation in all suggestions for carrying on schemes of municipal improvement. With this preamble they proceed to detail sundry causes, which in their opinion have contributed to the difficulties of carrying on the system of independent municipal government in this city."

With this preamble he would then proceed to give various clauses as to what had contributed to the failure of the Act. Now he felt he was to a considerable extent in a wrong position, being a young Justice and not having had the benefit of the experience the other Justices had had for the last three years. The little he knew of the affairs of the Municipality he had learned from reading the reports in the newspapers. The main feature in all these reports, it struck him, had been a struggle between the Bench and the Executive. He knew Mr. Crawford would pardon him if he alluded to that gentleman. No one admired more than he did the zeal and energy Mr. Crawford had displayed in his arduous work; but at the same time they had often heard from his own mouth confessions that he had made mistakes with regard to expenditure and had exceeded his powers under the Act. Therefore Mr. Crawford was to a considerable extent beyond their control. If the *Punch in India* were still in existence, he would be inclined to draw a caricature of Mr. Crawford climbing up one of the big lamp-posts and looking down on the Justices who were trying to pull him down to their level, but he at the top was looking at them like one of those shining luminaries which he had got, but which he must say were too high to be of much use.

Mr. Crawford—They were gifts, and gift horses should not be looked in the mouth.

Mr. Chapman said he only put his proposition to the Bench. He had not asked any body to second it, and it was rather with a view to provoke discussion on a point which he really and frankly believed would rid them of their difficulties—whether men had leisure and inclination to give attention to the affairs of the Municipality. If they considered that they had given the necessary attention, there was nothing for it but to blame the Act; but if they had not, it was but frank and honest to admit that real fact on going up to Government. (Applause.) Mr. Chapman then formally moved his resolution.

Mr. J.M.Maclean said he was entirely disposed to agree with Mr. Chapman in the spirit, if not in every word, of the preamble he had proposed. He thought it the most remarkable thing about the report of the committee that they completely overlooked what every one must feel to be the chief cause of their going to Government at all to ask it to appoint a commission. The first suggestion of the appointment for a commission was made towards the close of last year, when the discussions that had taken place in the Bench had shown perfectly clearly that the intention of the framers of the Municipal Act of 1865 to give the Bench the complete control of the expenditure of the Municipality had been entirely defeated,—that the Bench was wrong in its very constitution, because there were not men in Bombay who were able continuously to devote their time to its affairs,—and that the Bench was an unwieldy and unmanageable body, and really had no control whatever over the finances of the Municipality. Seeing that the commission was suggested on that account, it seemed to him unpardonable to blink this fact altogether and leave out of the letter to Government all reference to it. No doubt the other matters in the report were extremely important, but it seemed to him the committee had made a mistake in going so much into detail in the matter. The appendices contained a deal of matter of importance, but it seemed to him much more of the nature of evidence that might be given before the commission, than of suggestions that should be made in a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government. But without going into that matter he begged to second the adoption of the preamble proposed by Mr. Chapman, and which was now the question before them. He had not heard it read till just now, but he thought it expressed pretty accurately the main features of the defects in the working of the Municipal Act. He remembered well that in 1865 the new constitution was regarded as an honest attempt to give the people a representative government in Bombay. He knew that at that time he and other gentlemen were extremely anxious to have the experiment tried on a wider basis if it were possible, but the experience of its actual working had made him a convert to the belief that they could not get a body of men in Bombay able to devote the time required for municipal affairs. In proof of this they had only to look to the principal people who spoke at the Bench meetings. He noticed, on looking back to the debates, that really the chief speakers were more or less gentlemen connected in some way with the English and vernacular newspapers in Bombay, and really these gentlemen might express their opinions on these matters just as well in the newspapers. They rarely found any merchants or lawyers coming to the Bench and taking an active part in these discussions,—it was generally the case that the newspaper people and the municipal officials discussed the business. However, it was unnecessary for him to go further into this matter, and he would simply second the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee could not support the insertion of the proposed preamble. The cause of the failure of the Municipality was not to be taken for granted, and it was for that reason that he objected to the insertion of such a preamble. The last speaker had stated in support of the preamble that when the Municipal Act was passed in 1865 Government had given representation to municipal governments to Bombay, and that that had been tried for three years and had failed. Now he totally denied and disputed that assumption. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Chapman—Why go to Government at all then?

Mr. Nowrojee said he would come to that subject presently. The members of the Bench were selected by Government and were not appointed by the voice of the people. Painstaking, industrious gentlemen, who would be ready to devote or sacrifice a great portion of their time to the conduct of municipal affairs, could be got if a diligent search were made by Government, or if the people were consulted. (Oh, oh.) If Government had taken it into their heads that it would be advisable to give some kind of franchise to the rate-payers, then perhaps it might have been said that a representative form of government had been tried, at good independent commission, something like the Bombay Bank Commission, be appointed to make a searching inquiry into the state of the Municipality, and it would do a great deal of good. The unsatisfactory condition of municipal affairs was attributable to the constitution which Government had given to the Bench, and therefore let Government review their own Act by an independent commission. Such an inquiry was greatly needed, and he hoped Government would not refuse to grant their request. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Russel Aitken thought the preamble quite uncalled for. At one time a great deal more interest had been taken in municipal affairs than had been taken lately; and he thought there were gentlemen in Bombay who would take an interest in municipal affairs. He spoke on this subject with some experience as a member of the Harbour Board; at that board there was seldom a member absent. (Voices—"They are paid for attendance," and "what is the fee?") The fee was Rs. 30—(laughter)—but he was sure it did not pay the members, for there were many merchants and others on that Board who could make a hundred or perhaps a thousand rupees in the time they devoted to the Harbour Board meetings. He thought it was needlessly humbling themselves to put themselves at the feet of Government, and that if Mr. Wood would drop the appendices the matter would be more simple. (Hear, hear.) The committee had done very well, it was very satisfactory, and in his opinion would meet the requirements of the case exactly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Connon said he agreed with Mr. Aitken in his remarks on the amendment proposed by Mr. Chapman, and also felt an antipathy to the report of the committee having its appendices A, B, C, and D—and especially that to object to them. He was aware that he would offend his friend Mr. Wood, by invoking the genius of formality; but really this Bench had not up till this time been in the habit of corresponding with His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor in Council, nor with any other Governor either before or, he was going to say, since—(laughter)—and he was sure that on reflection Mr. Wood would agree with him that the better course for this Bench of Justices in corresponding with Government would be for their clerk to write to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Wood—That can be altered.

Mr. Connon—I am glad to hear it. I thought we had got this report to say whether we accepted it or not.

Mr. Wood—Quite a mistake.

Mr. Connon—Very well. He had learned for the first time that Mr. Chapman was a member of the committee. He had heard it mentioned at last meeting, but he found the printed letter to the chairman signed by a number of gentlemen but not by Mr. Chapman. He found, on reference to appendix A, that that gentleman apparently contemplated having a special communication made to Government; but in the name of all that was reasonable and business-like he should say, if Mr. Chapman wanted to make a communication, he had better do it in his own name. (Hear, hear.) He never heard of official correspondence being sent up in the way this report proposed—first there was the letter, then Appendix A, giving Mr. Chapman's opinion, then Appendix B, which was nobody's opinion, and Appendix C, which seemed to be nobody's opinion either, and then came Appendix D, which was Mr. W. Martin Wood's opinion. (Laughter.) For these gentlemen of course he had the very greatest respect, but as he said before, if they wished to go up to Government with their opinions they had better do so, and if they did he had no doubt they would be treated with all the respect to which they were entitled. (Laughter.) Though he did not suppose Mr. Chapman meant offence to him or any one, he (Mr. Connon) was offended by that gentleman's saying that they were completely useless and a hopeless failure. Mr. Chapman was certainly entitled to his opinion, and might if he liked declare it from the housetops;—let him do so by all means. But it was too much to ask them to go with a halter round their neck to His Excellency in Council saying—We are so hopeless a failure and so utterly incompetent to look after our own affairs, we beg you to do it for us and do away with us. (Laughter.) He for one could not be a party to such a representation.

Mr. Chapman—I beg to say I have explained that this proposition is only in case we go up to Government. I don't say we should go up to Government.

Mr. Connon proceeded to say that if they went up to Government acknowledging that the suitability and sufficiency of Act 2 of 1865, with amendments, were questions which they would like to have enquired into, that was no acknowledgment of failure, nor, in the second place, if they said that they did not like their present financial position—for they were all quite unanimous on that he was understood—was that an acknowledgment of failure? They charged the Legislature with giving them an Act which they now found did not work well, and they did not admit that they had not worked it as well as possible. That was a point to put before Government, and it seemed to him that the letter "suggested as a favour by the Finance Committee at last meeting was quite right. They were not sticking about words, but if they took this letter and appendices by Mr. Wood's committee, where were they to stop? They had got as far as the letter D in the alphabet; but he did not see why every gentleman in the Bench should not continue it on past D, E, F, and G, and if they would let him select a letter he would say, O (laughter and "Oh oh"); and let it stand by itself—and that would be a comment on all that went before it, and not a bad commentary either. (Applause.) He thought the appendix system was simply nonsense, and if, there was not an amendment before them he would suggest that the letter should be sustained as it stood, with the exception of the last paragraph and the appendices. (Hear, hear.) And if they would have the appendices he claimed permission to add one in his own name the letter of the alphabet for which he would let the Chairman select. (Laughter.)

Dr. Joynt said it struck him that Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee had been singularly inconsistent in his advocacy of what he called representative government, and in holding that the Bench could not do its duty without a hustings and a howling mob. Surely Mr. Nowrojee did not say that voice in election should be given to the men of Bombay—uneducated men, who would only stare if you tried to translate the term of representative government. Why they could not understand it: they would ask if it was good for eating. (Laughter.) It would take generations to put the meaning of the term the blood of such men, and he was astonished to hear a man of Mr. Nowrojee's experience and age talking of going to Government with such a request. (Hear, hear.) As to the report and all its appendices he was utterly averse, for he had never been in favour of asking Government for this commission. He had imagined that among such a number of European gentlemen and apparently respectable and educated natives a few at least would have been found to take an interest in the Municipality and would lay their shoulder to the wheel. An appeal had been made to Jupiter, but Jupiter's reply was given in the Government letter which had been read, and he had to suggest as an amendment that the proposed letter should be sent back to the committee for a further report of their opinion on the points stated in it, and that might save a further possible remit from Government for such a report.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew did not think it would be humiliating to go to Government and ask it to enquire into certain causes which had conduced to their failure in the duty imposed upon them by Government, and able Chairman they should be able to accomplish the task much more satisfactorily than any Government commission. (Hear, hear, and cries of "vote.")

Mr. Blaney said he highly approved of the letter of the Finance Committee, except in one respect, and that was its dating only from 1865. There had been a Municipality before 1865, and there had been a great deal of failure before 1865,—failure the result of which they had not yet been able to shake off. And the draft letter of the Finance Committee did not sufficiently deal with the financial part of the question. The indebtedness of the Municipality prevented progress in water supply, in drainage, and in matters intimately connected with public health. Let them free themselves from this condition: let truth and justice prevail, and if they had got a large sum to pay, let them know of it, and not stay in this mire from which they could not advance a single step. As to the remark that they had a Municipal Act before 1865, there was Act 25 of 1858, of which the 9th clause was as follows:—

"In the execution of this Act, and in the Incorporated Act, and of Act XV. of 1856, the Commissioner shall not be subject to any check or control on the part of the Justices. Provided that, in respect of any work for execution for which the consent or sanction of the local Government is necessary under any of the said Acts, and in respect of the regulation of the salaries of officers appointed under any of the said Acts, the Commissioner shall, before making application to Government, submit a plan of the work, or a schedule of the salaries, for the approval of the Justices. When any such plan or schedule is disapproved by the Justices, the Commissioners, if they see fit, may refer the matter for the decision of the Governor in Council."

Nearly all the Justices were new men since 1858, but he submitted that this was one single instance of a subject which the Bench could not settle itself. A commission of the Bench, after enquiry, could do no more than submit an opinion; Government must certainly decide; and he was quite sure that Government had no wish to shirk its responsibility if the subject was fairly gone into. Government seeing that the present condition of the Municipality stopped progress, would, he was sure, be willing to grant this inquiry for the good of the Municipality; and the commission would fairly grapple with the question and give a deliverance which would be of great benefit to the community. As to the appendices, he did not care whether they went in to Government or not; he rather thought that it was not necessary that they should be sent; but in regard to the constitution of the Bench before 1865, he thought he had said something which showed that an enquiry into that subject would not be amiss. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—Will it be in order to speak to the amendment?

The Chairman—Yes, if you confine yourself to it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—If the letter was withdrawn hastily—

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he did not put forward the document as the draft letter of the Finance Committee, but as his own draft now as an individual.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee said he would put it in that way. He thought it would have been better to have sent it to Mr. Wood's committee, who if they had thought it unobjectionable would have been saved much trouble by adopting it. (Hear, hear.) It should not now be put forward as the letter which was contemptuously rejected by the Bench. (Cries of "no, no, not rejected.") Well, it was under that feeling that it was now put forward. (No, no.) As a matter of fairness, he thought the letter which was now brought forward for discussion at the eleventh hour ought to have been sent to Mr. Wood's committee.

Mr. Nowrojee was then proceeding to speak of the appendices, when he was called to order by the Chairman, who reminded him that he was travelling beyond the amendment of

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, April* 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major R. O. H. Forbes, Officiating Assistant Commissioner in the Jhansie Division, North-Western Provinces, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 20th November 1868.

Mr. Colin Browning, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General af Education in those Provinces, during the absence on leave of Major P. Dods, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore Commission :—

To be Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. Joseph Lacey, B.L.

To be Assistant Superintendents, 5th Grade.

Mr. J. Ramiah Naidoo.

Mr. Narnappa, Amildar of Chikmooglioor.

Mr. Srinivas Rao, Amildar of Chittuldroog.

Mr. Vijyendra Rao, Revenue Sheristadar of the Ashtagram Division Office.

The following arrangements in the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council in consequence of Major J. D. Hall, 3rd Squadron Officer, having rejoined from furlough :—

Major J. D. Hall, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern and Quarter Master.

Captain H. F. Showers, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern.

The following temporary arrangements in the Oudh Commission are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, in consequence of the promotion of Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, to officiate as Commissioner of that Division :—

Lieutenant G. E. Erskine, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, to officiate as Settlement Officer at Fyzabad.

Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A., C. S., Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner.

The following appointments in the Oudh Commission are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as a temporary arrangement :—

Major A. B. Wilkinson, B. A., Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Gonda District, vice Major J. S. Ross, on leave preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant N. M. Howsford, Assistant Commissioner of Hurdui, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, vice Major Wilkinson.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. R. Hay, to officiate in medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon W. H. Colvill, or until further orders.

Captain C. W. Street, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, is granted preparatory leave or absence for one month to Madras, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board in this Presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central India Agency, in consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent at Bhopal, on leave to England :—

Lieutenant Colonel E. Thompson, Bombay Staff Corps, and First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Central India, to officiate as Political Agent at Bhopal.

Captain J. C. Berkeley, 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Central India, to officiate as 1st Assistant Agent.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward John Rickards, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 27th March 1869, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Bertie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 26th March 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 906 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Supernumerary Surgeons J. L. Stewart, M.D., and M Theobald, M.B., of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Officiating Military, Secretary, to be Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

This appointment takes effect from the 20th March 1869.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a special case, to promote Serjeant-Major and Acting Riding Master H. Robinson, of the Viceroy's Body Guard, to the rank of Riding Master.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the staff salary of the Interpreters to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay, respectively at Rs. 450 and Rs. 350 per mensem, in addition to the Staff Corps pay of their rank, with effect from the 31st March 1869.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colonel H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General W. F. Nuthall, promoted to the rank of Major General.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 4th March 1869, are published for general information :—

"I have to inform you that the following candidates, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 1st October 1868, viz :—

Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.B.
Frederic Myrell Mackenzie.
John MacGregor.
George Hutcheson.
Edward Reginald Johnson.

"They have received instructions to proceed to Calcutta within two months from the 6th February 1869.

"They will be entitled to count as service for full-pay pension, the period of their residence at Netley, from the 1st October 1868, to the 6th February 1869, inclusive.

"On the first occasion of their taking leave, after arrival in India, they will be permitted to elect either the furlough Rules of 1854, or those of 1868."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Cornet C. W. B. Bell, Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, temporarily employed on survey duties in the Irrigation Branch of North-Western Provinces, are, at his own request, re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. S. Mackertich is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal.

Mr. W. Edwards is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Mysore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, 3rd April 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 10th November 1868 p. 471, and the order of 1st ultimo, p. 79, all communications for the Departments attached to Army Head Quarters will be forwarded direct to Simla.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

49th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Pilcher Temple to be Adjutant, vice Thomas, who vacates on obtaining furlough to England. Dated 1st March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty :—

36th Foot.—Lieutenant John D. Atkinson to be Captain by purchase, vice Sale, who retires. Dated 29th March 1869.

Ensign John Lewis Rose to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Atkinson, promoted. Dated 29th March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

99th Foot.—Captain Sir H. H. Goodricke, Bart., to be Major by purchase, vice Hammond, who retires. Dated 29th March 1869.

Lieutenant Randall I. Ward to be Captain by purchase, vice Goodricke. Dated 29th March 1869.

Ensign Robert Lawrence to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ward, promoted. Dated 29th March 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers :—

Royal (Bengal) Artillery.—Captain C. R. Hill to be Major, from the 1st October 1867.

1st Battalion 19th Foot.—Lieutenant F. S. S. Brine to be Captain, from the 4th March 1869.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant R. A. V. Pope to be Captain, from the 21st December 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain C. V. Conway-Gordon, of the Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer at Jhelum. Dated 22nd March 1869.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. Chapman, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Bingham, on furlough. Dated 30th March 1869.

Lieutenant G. MacCall, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Chapman. Dated 30th March 1869.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign H. Boileau, 41st Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, from 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 15th Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Macmullen, officiating as 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 30th March 1869.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain T. R. Davidson, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Carnegie, who is permitted to resign the appointment. Dated 30th March 1869.

Lieutenant J. B. B. Dickson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Davidson. Dated 30th March 1869.

12th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Oldham, General List, Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Quinet, transferred to the 4th Native Infantry. Dated 22nd March 1869.

14th Native Infantry.—Captain F. H. Woodgate is permitted to retain the Adjutantcy, on promotion. Dated 22nd March 1869.

28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. S. D'Acosta, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Marshall, promoted. Dated 30th March 1869.

30th Native Infantry.—Ensign G. F. Young, 79th Highlanders, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Halkett, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 30th March 1869.

36th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. F. Fortescue, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Finnis, appointed to another situation. Dated 30th March 1869.

41st Native Infantry.—Captain V. W. Tregear, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Ryan, on furlough, and in place of Captain G. D. Crawfurd. Dated 30th March 1869.

2nd Goorkha Regiment—Captain H. P. P. Nash, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Battye, on furlough. Dated 30th 1869.

Kussowlie Convalescent Depôt.—Colonel J. Ross, C. B., Rifle Brigade, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, 21st Hussars, who has proceeded to take command of his Regiment Dated 30th March 1869.

Lieutenant and Local Captain R. L. Hawkes, 36th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Wingfield, who is permitted to resign the appointment. Dated 30th March 1869.

Darjeeling Convalescent Depot.—Captain W. O. Barnard, 96th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Osborn, whose term has expired. Dated 30th March 1869.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Major W. M Bell, 3rd Hussars, has been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 27th March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain William Percoval Maxwell, 3rd Hussars, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 29th March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant A. Erskine, 108th Foot, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. Dated 29th March 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. J. Mortimer, (D. Battery, E Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Veterinary Surgeon J. A. Rostron, (D Brigade,) to England, viâ the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Hussars.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) R. Richardson, to Calcutta, from the 3rd March to the 3rd April, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel S. Stallard (23rd Brigade,) to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. K. Holdsworth, (5th Brigade,) to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Ensign D.S. Cunninghame, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th August, to study the native languages.

36th Foot.—Captain C. S. T. Sale, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 2nd to the 29th March 1869.

55th Foot.—Captain G. H. Harrison, to England, for fifteen months, from the 1st March, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G.O.C.C. of the 20th January last, p. 24.]

Surgeon Major T. Parr, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot,—Lieutenant A. Hume, (Adjutant,) to Calcutta, from the 10th March to the 10th April, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant E. G. P. Wood, to remain in Madras, from the 10th March to the 10th April, on private affairs, in extension.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Jordan, to Allahabad, from the 2nd to the 31st March, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Major E. Valintine, to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major J. A. Brereton, (attached to the 4th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 8th to the 25th February preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1865.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. C. C. of the 28th January last, p. 40.]

Major W. Sheffield, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Calcutta from the 11th March to the 10th April, under the furlough rules of 1868, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Maisey, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army,) to Bombay, for twenty days, from the 17th March, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the rules of 1865.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 15th ultimo, p. 52].

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